

Implications of Logistics Transformation on Logistics Architecture, The Policy View 26 October 2000

Logistics Architecture Objective

- Design and guide the implementation of a logistics system that inherently meets the operational requirements of JV 2010
 - Required performance levels
 - Functional processes
 - Capital infrastructure
 - Organization/force structure
 - Industrial base
 - Information systems
- Focus on joint warfighter needs and DoD national level strategy

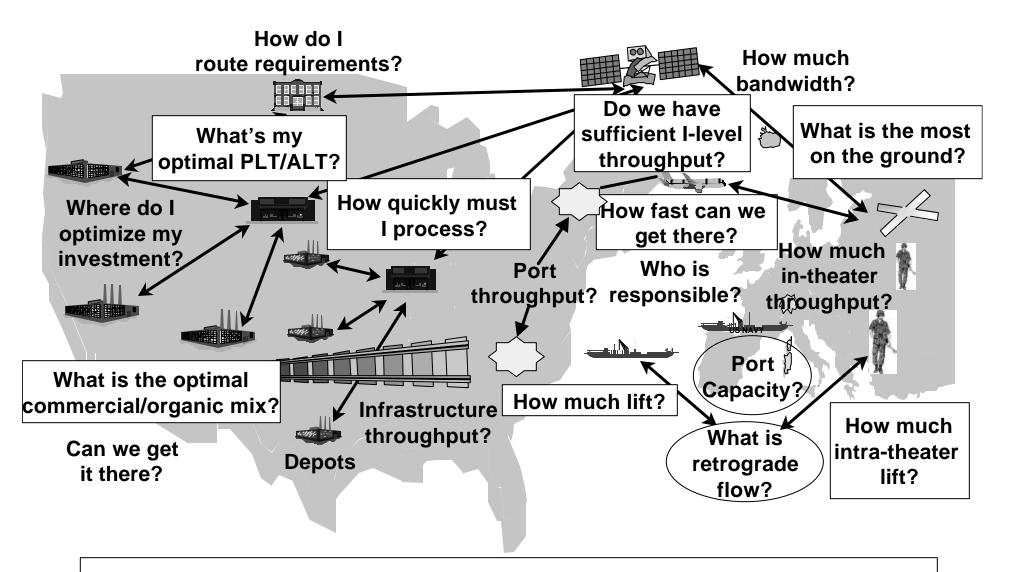
2010 Logistics Architecture Background

- Two competing contractors awarded Phase 1 contracts in March 00 to assemble requirements and prepare preliminary design of a logistics operational architecture for 2010
 - SAIC
 - CSC
- Contractor efforts initially focused on bounding quantitative requirements and concepts
 - Full spectrum operations
 - Service operational concepts
 - CINC/Joint Staff proposed performance
- Phase 1 contracts completed 30 June
 - National considerations
 - Initial findings
 - Preliminary design
- Concurrently initiating Phase 2, Detailed Design with a single contractor, SAIC

Logistics Architecture Approach

- Develop quantitative performance requirements building from the mobility requirements study
 - 2 Major Theater Wars
 - Extend to include full spectrum of military operations
- Incorporate Service operational concepts
 - Expeditionary Air Force concepts
 - 200 miles inland operations
 - Deploy a brigade in 96 hours; 5 divisions in 30 days
- Develop preliminary design (characteristics, process, organizational responsibilities)
- Phase 2 Conduct engineering trade-offs to optimize performance and cost highlight trade-space for Logistics Reform Senior Steering Group (LRSSG)
 - Simulate new system to demonstrate trade-offs
 - Complete DoD-level design (structure, processes, organization, and IT)
- Phase 3 Guide Component implementation of compliant architectures

Logistics 2010 Architecture Considerations

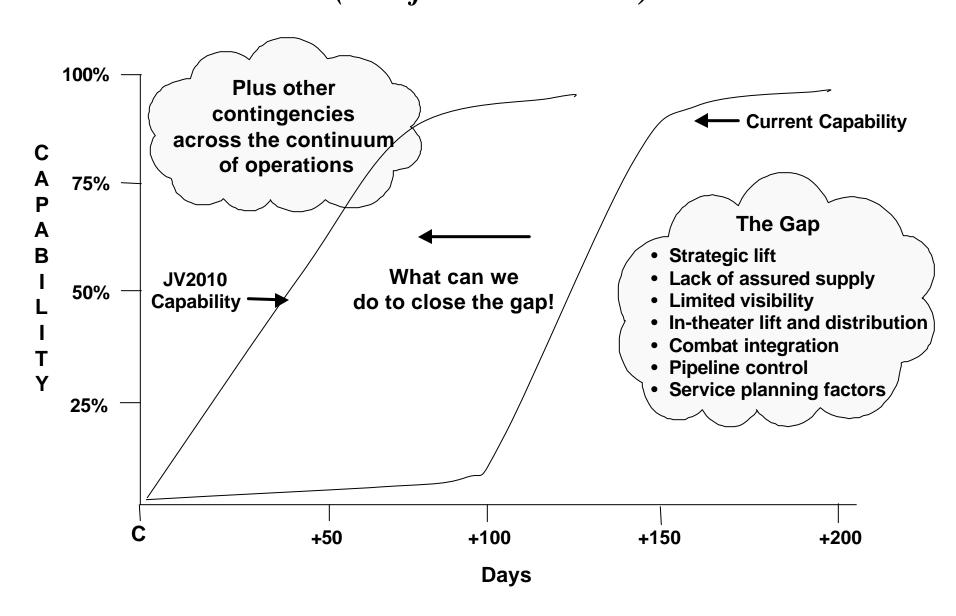


Can we execute the national military strategy?

Future Deployment Considerations (Initial Analyses)

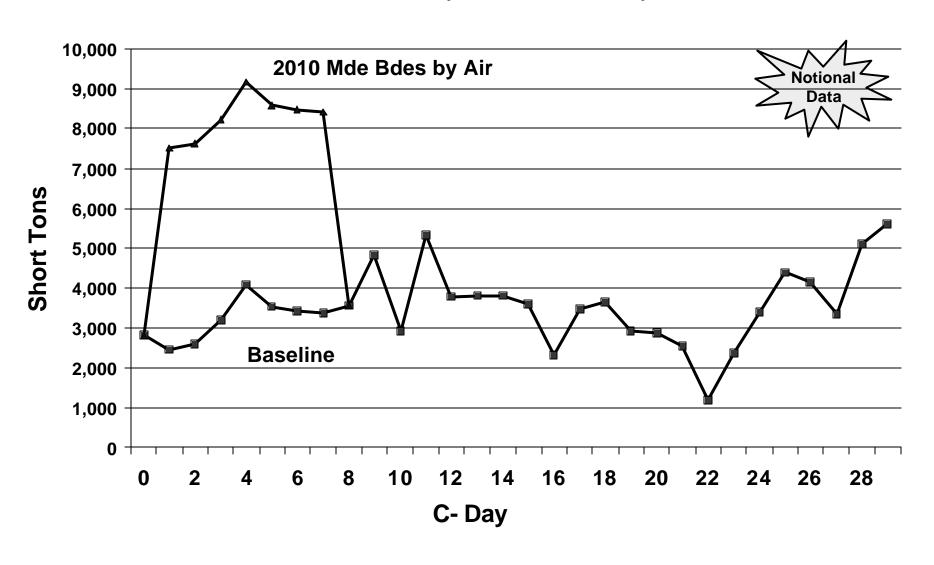
- Built from MRS-05 (Two MTW scenarios)
- Projected lift capacity based on FY02 POM
- Projected 2010 future force based on Service operational concepts (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps)
- Replaced 6 heavy brigades with medium (interim) capability
- Reduced total lift requirements by 120,000 short tons
- Desire for rapid deployment places dramatic stress on lift capability (air and sea) in first 30 days; particularly acute in first 10 days

Future Deployment Considerations (2 Major Theater Wars)

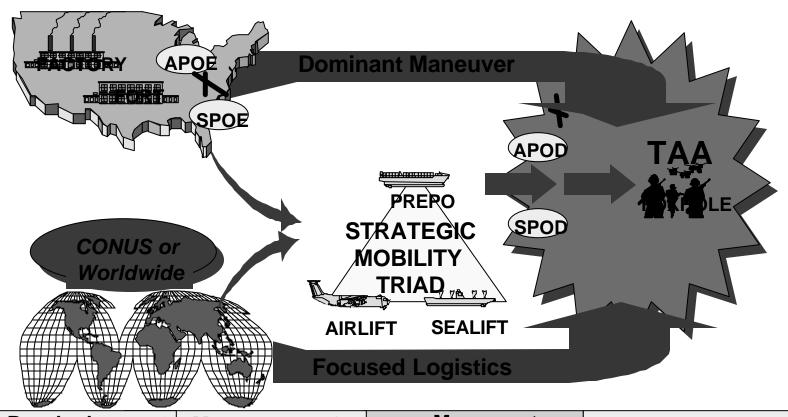


Example: Airlift for Rapid Deployment

(3 Mde Bdes by Air over 7 days)



2010 Deployment Challenges



Pre-deployment Activities	Movement to & Activities at POE	Movement to POD	JRSOI
• Fort-to-Port		• Airlift	Material Handling
 Installation outload 		 Sealift 	Equipment
capabilities			 Heavy Equipment Trucks
 Port Through 	put		 Medium Trucks
			 Intratheater airlift
			 Port Units

"Peacetime" Readiness

- Current *programmed* readiness levels support today's Two MTW strategy (FY02 POM)
- Realizing some challenges in achieving programmed goals
 - Diversion of resources
 - Performance
- In 2010 rapid response environment, we will have less time to bring equipment to deployable capability
- Specific readiness implication will be worked in conjunction with Logistics Strategic Plan implementation

2010 Logistics Architecture Considerations

- Support full spectrum of operations
 - 2 Major Theater Wars
 - Contingency operations
 - Humanitarian/emergency relief
 - Peacekeeping
- Achieve and maintain peacetime readiness levels consistent with rapid reaction and force projection
- Enable Military Services operational concepts
 - Expeditionary Air Force concepts
 - 1 brigade deployed in 96 hours / 5 divisions engaged in 30 days
 - Autonomous operations from the sea, 200 miles inland
- Meet CINC priorities and appropriate Joint Staff Time Definite Delivery standards

Can we design a logistics system that meets those considerations?

Proposed Design Characteristics (Logistics 2010)*

Performance

- Logistics products and services tailored to the mutual performance expectations of operational customers and logistics providers
- Ability to maintain performance in adverse conditions
- Flexibility to meet the performance expectations at all levels of conflict
- Highly reliable and consistent logistics performance that minimizes need for human interface

Process

- Agility to respond to dynamic operational requirements
- National ownership of materiel and services to the point of consumption; resource responsibility remains with the operational customer
- Logistics and financial transactions transparent at the operational level
- Logistics chains managed or synchronized by primary service provider to the operational customer
- Optimize distribution across the logistics chain to minimize handling and redistribution in forward areas

^{*} Consensus of Services and TRANSCOM

Proposed Design Characteristics (Logistics 2010) (Continued)

Process (Continued)

- Logistics processes performed in a cost-effective manner
- Outcome performance measured throughout the process
- Joint, interagency, and coalition interoperable capability
- Employ health monitoring technology (prognostics, diagnostics) to maximize supportability and readiness of major systems (platforms, armaments, combat support)

Infrastructure

- Capability and capacity sized to support national security strategy
- Mix of public, private, host-nation, and coalition resources

Proposed Design Characteristics (Logistics 2010) (Continued)

Organization

- Military Services have primary responsibility for logistics support
- Defense agencies are the service providers for assigned commodities or services
- TRANSCOM is the single manager for DoD transportation other than Service unique or theater transportation
- Services, Defense Agencies, and TRANSCOM efforts are synchronized to meet CINC defined prioritized requirements and material flows.

Information systems

- Timely access to accurate, actionable information across logistics chains
- Assured end-to-end communications to support logistics operations
- Information flows and processing occurs in a technology advantaged and protected environment
- Decision support tools in an integrated data environment deployed to manage logistics processes and materiel flows
- Interoperable capability achieved through maximum use of commercial and international standards

Proposed Design Characteristics (Logistics 2010) (Continued)

People

- Logistics professional differentiated by attainment of broad based competency standards
- Continuing professional development enabled by advanced learning techniques and knowledge management systems
- Personnel performance rating system tied to output and customer satisfaction
- Civilian personnel recruiting and retention practices move toward commercial practices

Building the Future*

- Coordinate Architecture characteristics with Services, DLA, TRANSCOM (ongoing)
- Harmonize CINC/Service deployment expectations with JFCOM and TRANSCOM
- Refine Service planning factors to reflect emerging operational concepts
- Coordinate with DCSLOGs to evolve logistics processes and doctrine (consistent with Service visions and CINC requirements)

^{*} Areas to be evaluated by responsible organizations (Services, DLA, TRANSCOM, JS, OSD)

Objective Architecture Schedule

